From the Charleston Courier. INAUGURAL SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DA-

VIS. Avgust, February 18, 1861.

The Montromery Inaugural ceremonies to-day were the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. An immense crowd gathered on Capitol Iliil, consisting of the beauty and gal-

Capitol Hill, consisting of the beauty and gallentry of the State. The military and citizens of the different States were fully represented. President Davis commenced his Inaugural precisely at one o'clock. He said:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America—Friends and Fellow Citizens.—Called to the difficult, responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have initiated, I approach to discharge the duties assigned me with humble distrust of my abilites, but with suitable confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of bublic affidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government to take the place of this, and which by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which may arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations I enter on the terests of separate nations, I cuter on the duties of the office to which I have chosen, with the hope that the begining of our career as a Confeedracy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of separate exis-tence and independence, which we have asser-ted, and with the blessing of Providence in-tend to maintain. Our present condition has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrating the Ameri-can idea, that Government must rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is right luties of the office to which I have chosen, with consent of the governed, and that it is right that the people should after or abolish Govern-ments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of the Union from which we have withdradan was, to estabfrom which we have withdradan was, to estab-lish justic, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for our-selves and our posterity; and when, in the judgment of the soverign States now composing this Confederacy, it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, and a peaceful appeal to the ballot lox declared that so far as they were concerned the Government created by that compact should cease to exist, in this they metely asserted the right which the Declaration of In dependence of Seventeen Hundred and Seven ty-Six (1776) defined to be inalicable. Of the time and occasion of its exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges of each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdiet of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we la bored to preserve the Government of our fath-

ers in its spirit.

The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bill of rights of States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undenably recognize in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for purposes of Government. Thus the Sovereign States here represented have proceeded to form this Confederacy, and it is by an abuse of language that their act has been denominated "revolution." They formed no new alliance, but with-They formed no new alliance, but within each State its Government has retained the rights of the person and property, which has not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international reations, sustained by the consciousness that transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy, did not proceed from any disregard on our part of such obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty, moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others; anxious to cultivate pence and commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to avoid war, we may, at least, expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on Doubly justined by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measure of defence which, our security to any measure of detence which, only may require as an agricultural people, whose the expert of a commodity requirad in every manufacturing country. Our true policy is peace, and the freest trade of which our necessities will permit. It is a like our interest, and that of all those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and other manufacturing, or the navigating communities, such as the States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest should invite good will and kind feelings. If, however, passion or lust, should ings. If, however, passion or most, cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of cloud the judgment or inflame to meet this those States, we must prepare to meet this emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a carcer of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued. Through many years of controversy with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for those rights to which we were en-titled. As a necessity, not as choice, we have titled. As a necessity, not as choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will at last remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeul to arms, and invoke the blessings of Providence on our just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of branches of the Executive Department having special charge of foreign-intercourse, finance, military affaire, and postal scr-vice. For purposes of defence the Confederate States may under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required in a peace establishm at. I also suggest that, for the I also suggest that, for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high sens, a Navy adapted to those objects will be required. These necessities have doubless engaged the attention of Congress. With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well be. far as it is explanatory of their well known intent, freed from sectional conflicts, which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have so recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours Under the Government we have instituted, for Under the Government we have instituted, for this your Constitution makes adequate provision. But beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, a re-union with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources and promete the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion shall geneity that the welfare of every portion shall be the aim of the whole; where this does not raist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in the asparation of those acthated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, separation of the Confederate States has separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others and followed by no demeric convulsion. Our industrial pursuits here received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as here tolors; and svei sloudy we be involved in warthers would be no considerable diminution. In the preddefion of the staples which have constituted our exports in which have constituted our exports in which have constituted our exports in which are commercial world has a deep interest, scarcely less than our own. This common interest of abdulers and consumer can only be interested by an

otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon those who so decide, and the suffering of
millions will bear testimony to the folly and
wickedness of our aggressors. In the maintime
there will remain to us—besides the ordinary
remedies before suggested—the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of
an enemy.

sources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy,
Experience, public stations of subordinate grade to this, which your kindness had conferred, has taught me that care, and toil, and disappointment are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause, that is to me highest in hone, and of most enthat is to me highest in hope and of most en-during affection. Your generosity has bestow-ed upon me an undeserved distinction; one which I noither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty re-quired at my hands. We have changed our constituent parts, but the system of our Gov-ernment, and the Constitution formed by our fathers, is that of these Confederate States. In that is to me highest in hope and of most enernment, and the Constitution formed by our fathers, is that of these Confederate States. In their exposition, of it, and in judicial constructions it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to just interpretation of the instrument, and company to the property of the property to just interpretation of the instrument, and even temembering that all officers are but trusts held for the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectation, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good will and confidence with which you welcome my entrance into office.

It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart; when one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole; where the sacrifices to be made are not weighted in the balance

to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty, and equality. Obtacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of the movement, sanctified by its justice and sustained by a virtuous reople. Reverently less us invoke the God of the following fathers to guide and spread are as in one of people. Reverently less us invoke the our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which by His they were able to vindicate, established they were able to vindicate, loristo perpetuate the principles which by his blessings, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and, with the continuance of this favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

THE DEFICIENCY IN THE UNITED STATES
TREASURY.—The act of Mr. Garnett, in the
House, yesterday in objecting to the introduction of the bill reported from the Committee
of Ways and Means to authorize the Secretary
of the Treasury to pay out Treasury notes having twenty years to run to such creditors of the
tiovernment as may be willing to receive them,
is likely greatly to depress the value of all united States securities; necessitating as it does. is likely greatly to depress the value of all uni-ted States securities; necessitating as it does, a new and immediate Government loan for eight millions of dollars, which under existing circumstances bids fair to be extensively spec-ulated upon by the money brokers in bidding

It seems that about eight millions of Treas ury notes, not yet matured, have been paid in for custom duties of late, instead of coin. Had coin been paid instead, as heretofore, the Secretary of the Tressury would have been able to have paid off, by the 4th of March, all the demands on the Trensury on account of the Government's transactions during the existence of the present administration; leaving a balance on hand for the new administration use, to begin with. Such was, certainly his design; which has been frustrated, as explained above, by the interposition of Mr. Garnett's objection, in the House, yesterday .- Washington Star.

CONTINUED PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.—WASHINGTON, February 13.—The action of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, relative to fortifications in the seceding States, does not seem to have retarded the movements of the South Carolina authorities to Fort Sumter.

Letters from that fort received to-night from Captain Doubleday, one of the officers in com-mand, report that the South Carolinians have Point, of railroad iron, and that a terrible fight can be made from that point. The strength of that position as it has now been made, and standing, as it does, five eights of a mile from Fort Sumter, will enable the South Carolinians o do great mischief.

work on Fort Moultrie has also been pushed forward rapidly, and its strength is now such as will withstard the guns on Fort Sumter

Great preparations are going on among the Carolinians, and every day gives them more certainty of success when the attack on Fort

The troops in Fort Sumter continue in good health and spirits, although very much annoyed by the South Carolina authorities.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE SEIZED MUSEETS AGAIN-A Portion of them Retained .- The thirty-eight cases, con- a secure and profitable investment, and at the seized by order of Police Superintendent Ken- the State is engaged. Our citizens will see the nedy, while being shipped on board the steamer Monticello for Savannah, and taken to the Arsenal in Seventh avenue, on the specious will be raised by direct taxation on our people. plea that they were "contraband of war," have not all been delivered up, as was at first reported, that officer still retaining ten cases, which he says will not deliver until compelled by due process of law. The other twenty eight cases, worth \$8,500-of which we shall speak hereafter-were delivered to the rightful owner on Thursday last. The arms now held by Superintendent Kennedy, it is said,

Georgia.

The twenty-eight cases which were delivered up on Thursday last were, soon after their seizure, claimed by Wm. H. Callender, in behalf of an arms manufecturing company of Hartford, Connecticut, as their agent. Super intendent Kennedy was waited upon and peaceable delivery of the goods was deman ded, but he declined. Mr. Callender then applied, on Thursday, the 7th inst., to the Superior Court in this city, for a writ of replevin, which was immediately granted, and the process placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Dunlap, for execution. The same day Sheriff Dunlsp waited upon Superintendent Kennedy, showing him the legal document calling for the delivery of the muskets. Mr. Kennedy immediately wrote an order on Commissary General Welch to deliver the muskets named in the writ marked L., and the "contraband goods" were taken from the Seventh avenue Arsenal to a storehouse down town, and there, placed in the possession of their rightful owners. We learn that they have since been placed on board Southern bound vessel, and are now on their way to their original destination.—[New York Herald,

EXCITING REPORT PROM PENSACIA We WATE inforomed by good anthority, just as we were going to press last night, that Judge Jordan the late Pestmaster at Penascola, who is now in Montgomery, had received a letter from his son at the former city, stating in substance that a commander of one of the United States war vegels had sent a peremptory order to Col. Lomez to stop throwing up his earth-

was confirmed by a trustworthy gentleman who camain on the train from Penescole.

If this news be correct, and we see no reason

to doubt it, heatilities may have already begind Pansacole. Oct. Lomez is a apprised mand would not be likely to chey seem before if he was prepared to maintain his positie. We are glied to figure that our defences were capting or the completion. When perfect

of the "Cherokee, Remedy !"

The Abbebille Press.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, February 22. 1861.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. II. BROOKS a candidate for Major of the Regiment to be organised in the 2d Brigade S. C.

The friends of Col. D. WYATT AIKEN spectfully announce him a candidate for Ma or of Abbeville Volunteers.

The friends of JAMES A. WARDLAW respectfully aunounce him a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

TP The friends of Gen. JOHN P. RATES onnounce him a Candidate for LIEUT .- OLO NEL of the Regiment of Volunteers lately organized in the Districts of Edgefield and Abbe ville, under the Military Bill passed by the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce General W. C. MORAGNE a candidate for COLONEL of the Regiment of Volunteers, recently raised by Edgefield and Abbeville Districts, in accordance with the provisions of the Military Bill.

We are authorized to announce CAPT. R. A FAIR a candidate for LIEUTENANT-COL-Volunteers of Edgefield and Abbeville Dis-

The friends of Col. EMMET SEIBELS respectfully announce him as a Candidate for MAJOR of the Regiment of Volunteers now organized in Edgefield and Abbeville Districts, under the provision of the Army Bill passed by the Legislature of South Carolina.

THE ACTS. In this issue of our paper may be found some of the Acts passed by our Legislature at its last sitting, which will interest most of our

EXTRA COURT. Next week is the week appointed for the sit-

ting of the Called Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville District. The week after lar Court for the Spring Term will sit. RETUR! DAY.

Saturday last was Return Day for the Spring Term of the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville District. The return is larger than has been for years. Including acceptances, nearly four hundred cases have been returned.

FERRY BOAT LAUNCHED.

Mr. JAMES M. GRAHAM informs the public that he has launched a new and splendid Ferry Boat in Saluda River, at the place known as Smith's Bridge. The Bridge having been washed away by the late high waters.

RECRUITS.

We are pleased to learn that Lieut. W. T. TATOM has been very successful in this District in raising Recruits for the Army of South Carolina. On last Saturday a number of Recruits left our Village for Charleston, to enlist in the Army for the term of one year. We learn that a number of others will leave the District for the same purpose in a few days.

THE CONSTIUTION. We publish on our first page the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. It will be perceived that it is very near the same as the Constitution of the United States.

Also, on our first page, may be found short but interesting sketches of the President and Vice-President of the Confederacy.

LOAN TO THE STATE.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of C. M. FURMAN, President of the Bank of the the matter, and whether the South is now afforded every citizen with money to make taining nine hundred and fifty rifles, recently same time contribute aid to the cause in which importance of contributing to the loan, when they know that the money, if not borrowed.

DIVINE SERVICE. We make the following extract from a letter received of our editor last week. The letter was not published last week, because of its late arrival:

"During the past week we had the pleasure of receiving a pastoral visit from the Rev. Dr. D. Moneill Tunner, of Abbeville, who performed divine service here on Sunday, and are the property of Robert Toombs, jr., of preached a very eloquent and appropriate disourse.'

> RETURNED VOLUNTEERS. Sergeant W. C. MOORE, Corporal S. H. JONES,

Commissary H W. LAWSON, Privates J T. ROBERTSON, JOSEPH ROOFE and JOHN A. THOMson returned Thursday of last week, on short furlough, from their quarters in the Moultrie House, on Sullivan's Island. They are looking hale and hearty, and seem to have stood the duties of the soldier finely.

On last Wednesday our friend H. S. KERS also returned to remain with us a few days.

THE LATE BAINS.

The late heavy rains have done considerable damage to property on the creeks and rivers in this District. Every Bridge in the District crossing Saluda River, except one, the Free Bridge recently built, has been swept away, as well as a num! er of Bridgeson Rocky River, Turkey Creek, Long Cane, and other streams in the District. Besides Bridges, to say nothing of fences &c., a number of Mills have been removed and carried away, while others were not damaged so much by the swollen waters. Among those which have been damaged most we would mention the Mill of Col. D. O. HAW monn, in the upper portion of the District. The Mill on Little River owned by Mrs. MARTIN received, we understand, considerable damage.

THE INAUGURAL.

We publish this week in another column the naugural Address of President Davis. He is of opinion that our true policy is peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permil, and that mutual interest should invite good will and kind feelings. But, should pasion or last cloud the judgment or inflame the imbition of the Northern section of the Valted States, we must prepare to meet the emeron and sword, the position we have sesumed

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. Sullivan's Island, Moultrie House. February 18th, 1861.

DRAR WILSON: I wrote you by last Monday's nail, and trusting that my letter of a former date had failed to reach you, I recapitulated various items, which were contained in that letter. As that letter has been received and publiched, you will please put my last in the fire, since it has been thus anticipated. My last two letters were sent over by the steam-r which leaves the Island on Monday evening, and should have reached you by Tuesday's mail. For fear of detention I send you this at an earlier hour.

In your last issue you published a notice of that sad event, the death of young J. Clark Allen, which has involved us all in gloor. The event was so totally unexpected, that long before we could realize our loss. The deceased had just returned from the city, and was standing in the piazza of the Mosterie House, when he saw a party of his companions engaged in launching a small boat of rom the adjoining beach. Passing rapidly theough the adjacent room, he encountered the bayonet of a comrade, who was just entering the rooth, and received a wound which terminated his life life in a few moments. What an impressive lesson does this sad event convey of the uncertainty of life, and the frail tenure of its enjoyments! One moment buoyant with hope, and indulging bright dreams of the future, and the ext cold and silent in the embraces of death. The deceased was a noble spirit, the pride and hope of his family, and endeared to us all by ONEL of the Regiment to be composed of the his manly and generous character. Our tears and sympathy are with the bereaved parents. to whom this loss is a crushing blow to their most cherished hopes.

Martial law now prevails throughout the Island, and the various poli regulations are very rigidly enforced. No boat is allowed to land at the Island, and no person to pass the lines without the written permit of the commanding Officer; and thus you see our intercourse with the outer world is very much restricted. We receive, however, daily supplies of the Charleston and New York papers, and can obtain at any time, all necessary articles from the City. The visits of King Alcohol are absolutely interdicted, and the police are directed to search closely for the contraband liquors, and to make lawful prize of them when found. Our Colonel thus hopes to maintain the sobriety of his Camp, and to recruit the ranks of the "cold wates army." But the sagacity of some of the old offenders is too much for him and his police, and we have heard of several very amusing instances of the successful evasion of this "Maine Liquor Law." The effect of it all has been very much to increase the labors of standing sentinel; as in addition to our regular guard, we have daily two picked guards, detailed to the Eastern and Western points of the Island. About 12 men are thus detailed . ach day pr guard duty, and thus each ones turn comes about once a week.

Of the eleven companies which compose our Regiment, three companies, to wit: the Darlington Guards, the Newberry and the Willinmsburg Companies were transferred to Mor ris Island, a few days since; and to day, three additional companies follow: The Columbia Rifles, the Fairfield and Union Companies. Our company and four others remain in our present quarters, and we are very well pleased in being suffered to remain, as we learn that the water on Morris Island is very had, and the accommodations generally very insufficient, on the route. At some places he was received by the military are with firing of cannon.— Island, where he assumes the command. The companies here will be under the command of the Major.

Sinc- I last wrote, the signs of the times have been constantly becoming more and more warlike, and it would seem from the openly avo ed policy of Lincoln and his party organs, that we can now expect no other result than civil war. A collision seems now to be large crowd assemmbled. inevitable. A few wecke will now determine offensive or defensive. Our Hartor defences are nearly complete and our State will soon to endy either for attack or defence visit from the new President, Jefferson Davis, 18 ex peated during the present week.

Various changes have of late been made in the officers of our Regiment. Lieut. Col. Gladden has resigned, and his place has been filled by the promotion of Major D. H. Hamilton, Adjutant A. M. Smith has been appointed Major, and a young Cadet, Furgureon, is now the Adjutant. Surgeon Bland and Quartermaster Perrin have also resigned, but their places have not been supplied. Mr. W. II. White has been elected to the

3d Lieutenoncy of our Company.

We are generally in very good health,

STORM.

Yours truly,

MUTTERINGS OF THE APPROACHING

We published the other day, says the Cardinian, the speech of Mr. Lincoln, in which e proclaimed his determination to take possession of all the Southern forts and collect the revenue, commit robbery upon the importaions made by citizens of the Confederate States. That was Mr. Lincoln's thunder. In this morning's paper we publish the remarks made in Montgomer, by President Davis. He pledges that whoever interferes with the Confederacy shall smell Southern powder and feel Southern bayonets, and intimates that he will again take the field. The two war clouds are approaching and will soon peal their thundering bolts at each other. In the meantime, the Peace Conference hangs fire, and the Border Southern men are being beguiled into inactivity by the subtle policy of the Republicans in Washington. Tennessee has thrown down her arms, Kentucky refuses even to take hers up, Virginia would like to take a fistieuff in the Union, before trying more potent arguments, and North Carolina is in a crisis, the result of which is yet to be determined. In the meantime, the storm approaches with aspect more threatening, from the encouragement which the Border States' hesitancy gives to the Republi-

CLEARANCES TO FOREIGN PORTS,-The following, which we copy from the New York Herald of Tdesday, shows what were the views on which they acted of European Governments as regards the clearances from the port of Sielly during the late conflict in that island. These views appear to differ essentially from those entertained by the Federal Government, as manifested in the recent correspondence

with the foreign Ministers at Washington : "We understand that the question of the mailtip of elegenness issued by the State are planted by a legenness issued by the State are planted to give a searching States are be son wildered as settled, and that for the present much classicists will be recognized in all British and frames will be recognized in all British and frames will be recognized in all British and frames postering the same was account of the case was settle and design the frames of the case was settle and design the frames of the case was settle and design the frames of the case was settle and design the frames of the case was settle and design the frames of the case was settle and design the frames of the case was settle and design the frames of the case was settle and design the frames of the case was settle and design the

that is land, so the land leading of Palermo for Brilds and Fernice for the land of the Dicta for Brilds and Fernice for the Dicta for and the character for the Dicta for the Council of Abbeville for the Council of Abbville for These clearances were accepted at the French and English ports as possessing all requisite validity, and as the only ones which the vessels bearing them could have obtained at the time they salled The bject of a clearance being merely to prove that the vessel bearing it is on a lawful voyage from one stated port to another shipmasters are considered have fulfilled their duty when they procure the best kind of clearance that can be had at the port from which they sail Foreign visicle sailing from the seceding ports should, however, be provialed with a certificate from the Co eul of their nation, specifying that their clearance was the best that could be had when they sailed "

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Capt. Person's Company Echronary 13th, 1861, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unnimously adopted : Preamble, Whereas, the Great Controller of upon our fellow soldier and friend JAMES CLARK ALLEN.

Resolved, That we feel deeply solemnized by this sad event, and surrender our hearts with unfeigued sorrow and humility to this awful dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That the death of James Clark Allen has removed from our ranks a soldier of promise; sundered the bonds of our mutual at. tachment; broken the charm circle of our friendship and left us the heritage of longlived sorrow. Resolved, That we heartily sympathise with

the afflicted parents and relatives of the deceased, and in token of our grief, claim the privilege of conducting his obsequies and offering upon his bier the tear of genuine and unaffected regret.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge mourning for 30 days. At the same meeting the following sesolutions

were also adopted.

Resolved, That we cannot too highly appre ciate the prompt and generous conduct of our fellow soldiers of the Fairfield Company towards us in our affliction, and that their eager ness to unite with us in suitable tributes to the memory of our late comrade in arms has evinced a spirit of cordiality, which we shall ever be ready to reciprocate. Resolved, also, That our thanks are due to

our friends of the Edgefield Company for their manifestation of kindness and sympany. Resolved, That a copy of all the foregoing

resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and that they be published in the PERRIN, Capt.

McLauchlin, O. S.

RESPITION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, February 17 - President Davis arrived here last night. He was handsomely received. There was firing of cannonand great rejoicing. He was escorted to his lodgings at the Exchange Hotel by a large concourse of citizens and strangers.

LATER .- President Davis' journey from Jackson, Mississippi, to Montgomery, has been oncontinuous ovation. He made twenty-five speeches, returning thanks for the complimentary greetings of the crowds of ladies and gentlemen who received him at the various depots Committees of Congress and the Mont omery aball leave the limits of the corporation, and authorities methods. President about eighty also to impose a tax, within their discretion, miles from the city, and received him with upon all shows or exhibitions for gain or regreat cordiality. Two fine military companies from Columbus. Georgia joined the errort at

grateful thanks for this magnificent demo

President Davis said: He felt proud to people of Alabana. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South, and declared that the time for compromise had passed. He was determined to maintain our proud position, and to make all who opposed us smell if coercion is persisted in, he had no doubt of Government at all hazards. We ask nothing and want nothing We will have no compli cations. If other States wish to join our Confederation, they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is pose. now complete. No compromise, no construction now would be entertained.

A large crowd awaited the President's arrival at the Exchange Hotel. As he approached a tremendous shout of welcome was given. The ladies were equally as enthusiastic as the gentlemen. At a quarter before eleven, the calls were so continued and enthusiastic for "Davis," "Davis," that the President sleet was

Brethren of the Confederate States of America.

For we are brethren, not in name merely, but of one flesh, one home, one interest, one purpose, and of identity in domestic institutions. We have henceforth, I trust, a prospect of living together in peace, with our institutions subject to protection, not defamation. Ir, may be that our agreer is to be nebered is midst-a storm; it may be that as this morning opened with clouds. may be that as this morning opened with clouds mist and rain, we shall have to encounter inmist and rain, we shall have to encounter inconveniences at the beginning; but as the sum
rose and lifted the mist, dispersed the clouds,
and left us the pure sun-light of heaven, so
will the progress of the Southern Confederacy,
carry us safe to see, and safe to the harbor of
constitutional liberty and political equality.—
[Appleuser] Thus we shall have nothing to fear
at home; because at home we have homogeneity.
We have nothing to fear abroad, because if war
should come—if we must again baptize in blood
the principles for which our fathers bled in the
Revolution—we shall shaw that we are not de-Revolution—we shall show that we are not de-generate sous; but will redeem the pledges the generate sous; but will redeem the pledges they gave to preserve the saured rights transmitted us, and show that Southern valor still shries brightly as in 1776, in 1812, and every other conflict. [Applause.] I was informed, my friends, that your kinduces only required that should appear before you. Fatigued by travel, and hoarst, I are mable to speak at any length, and come merely to assume the office you have bonored me with. I tenden you my gratinade to three manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence, and district my shifty to discharge the great duties devolved on me by your kinduces, and the confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States.

I thank you again, friends, for the kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion. Throughout my entire progress to this city, I have received the same flattering demonstrations of generous adaptort. I did not

to this diff, I have received the same finitering demonstrations of generous aupport. I did not regard them personal to myself, but tendered to me as an humble representative of the principles and policy of the Confederate States. If will devote to the dulies of the high office to which I have been salled all I have of fastic of least and of hand. If in the property of receiver.

of all persons owning real estate in the corporate limits of said town, and the cash value of & II That so long as the said church (or any the real estate of each owner; Provided. That if the owner of any real estate shall consider time to time, as hereinafter provided for) shall himself or herself aggrieved by such valuation, homailerents has laid the cold finger of death he or she shall have the right to appeal to a special jury of five treeholders, to be drawn by ballot from the list of free holders resident within said corporation, to whom the matter final. That the appraisers appointed by the receive a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the Town Council, for the time being, and n case any appraiser so appointed shall refuse r neglect to act and to make return as herein provided, he may be fined, at the discretion of he Council, not exceeding twenty dollars. IX. That the said-Town Council for the time eing, may levy and collect a tax, not exceed-

ng 50 cents, on each negro between the ages of 5 and 50 years, not including those subject to road duty; five dollars on each free negro between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, unless it shall be shown, to the satisfaction of the Council, that any such free negro, from maims or other causes, is unable to procure his or her livelihood; three dollars on every pleasure carriage in use, drawn by two or more horses; wo dollars on every buggy, gig, sulky, barouche and other like vehicle, drawn by one orse; five dollars on every omnibus, pack or carraiage, drawn by two or more horses, and used for hire; three dollars on every buggy, gig, sulky, barouche and other like vehicle, drawn by one horse, and used for hire; five dollars on every four-horse wagon used for hire; three dollars on every two-horse wagon dray or cart, used for hire; five cents on every hundred dollars of the sales of all merchan dise, between the first day of January in any one year, and the first day of January in the Charleston Mercury and the Abbeville papers. next succeeding year; fifteen cents on every bundred dollars of professional income, including the income of lawyers, physicians and dentists; ten cents on every hundred dollars of income arising from any mechanical employment; five dollars on every daguarreotypist, ambrotypist, or other person practising a like art or profession, who may open a car or room within the said corporation; fifty cents on each dog; five per centum on the value of all sales of shoes, medicines, leather, hats, to been, books, and such like articles, sold upon the public square, or within the cirporate limits of the said town: Provided, The same have not been manufactured in the District, with power to the said Town Council to collect the said five per centum at any time after such sales, and before such transient person ward.

X. That returns of the value of the sales of Opelika. The party reached Montgomery at all merchandise and also the amount of proten o'clock last night. Then cannouading con | fessional and mechanical income, reckning menced, amidst the shouts and huzzas of the from January to January, and all other proper ty, except real estate, made subject to taxes On resulting the deport Mr. Davis returned under the provisions of this Act, shall be made under outh to the Town Council, and the tax which may be imposed thereon shall be paid on or before the first of March in each succeed ceive the congratulations and hospitality of the | iug year: I rovided, That the said Council may levy and collect a tax, as herein provided, for for the year ending the thirty-first of Decembereone thousand eight hundred and sixty.

X1. That the Town Councilshall have power to compound with all persons hable to patrol Southern powder and feel Southern steel. And duty, by requiring the payment of an annua sum of money in lieu of the performance of the result. We must maintain our rights and the said duty, the money so received to be up plied to the public use of said corporation; and all persons failing or refusing to pay such commutation, shall be liable to such fines and and penalties as the Town Council may im-

XXI. That the said Town Council shall have power to elect one or more marshals to be duly sworn in and invested with all the powers con stables now have by law, in addition to the duties prescribed by the Town Council, and whose jurisdiction and authority shall be confine to the corporate limits of said town.

XXII. That the said Town Council shall have power to enforce the payment of all taxcompelled to show himself. President Davis appeard on the balcony and said:

Brethren of the Confederate States of America.

Brethren of the Confederate States of America. defaulters, to the same extent and in the same manner as is provided by law for the collection of the general tax. except that executions to enforce the payment of the town taxes shall be issued under the seal of the corporation, and directed to the town marshal, or other person especially appointed by the Town Council to collect the same; the money so collected to be applied to the public uses of the said corporation; and all property upon which a tax may be levied and assessed is hereby declared and made liable for the payment thereof, in preference to other debta due by the person owning the property at the time of the assess. ment, excepts debts due to the State, which shall be paid first, and that the said Town Council shall file in the office of the Clerk of the District a full exhibit of their receipts and expenditures at least one week before the annual election for Intendent and Wardens. XIV. That the Intendent or other person ap-

pointed to collect and disburse the tax which may be imposed under this Act shall receive as ommissions, a sum not exceeding five percent. on the whole amount collected.

CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF STREETS IN MORIE.

The Common Council of Hobile have recently passed an Ordinance changing the names of various streets in that city. The changes are as follows: That the name and title of Mainstreet he changed to Psinistic street; Massachisetts be changed to Charleston street; New Hampshire be changed to Auguste-street; Rhode Island be changed to Louisland street; New York be changed to Louisland street; New York be changed to Louisland street; New York be changed to Emira street; Vermions be changed to Montgomery attent.

1. Beit enacted by the Senate and House of eral Assembly, and by the authority of the be, and they are hereby, authorized and em- same, That the white communing members, owered to impose an annual tax, not to ex for the time being, of the Presbyterian Church, coed the rates per centum or sums bereinafter in Abbeville District, known as the "Ninetyspecified, upon the following property, and af Six Church," (being a Presbyterian Congregater the following manner, for the use of the tion, holding the Westminster Confession of said town, that is to say, twenty cents on every Faith, and connected with the Old School Genhundred dollars of the cash value of all real eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of estate lying within the corporate limits of said the United States of America,) be authorized own. (the real estate of churches and school to elect three Trustees and their successors be associations excepted.) which valuation shall appointed, as hereinafter directed, shall be, he ascertained and fixed by three appraisers, and they are hereby, created a bady corporate to be appointe! by the Town Council for the and politic, by the name and style of "The time being, whose duty it shall be to make a Trustees of Ninety-Six Church," whose duty it return of such valuation, within thirty days shall be take charge and management of the after their appointment, to the Town Council, lands, buildings and other temporalities and under outh and in writing, showing the names property of said chutch, in trust, according to the tenor of this Act.

congregation to be organised in its stead from hold the same Confession of Faith, and shall not be dissolved by the superior judicatories to which it is attached and subject, nor become extinct, every vacancy which may from time to time, occur among the said Trustees, by shall be submitted, and whose decision shall be death, resignation or removal from the State, shall be filled by an election, to be made by Town Council, upon making their return, shall the white communing members, in manner aforesaid. III. That in case the church (or any congre-

gation to be organized in its stead, as in this section is hereafter provided) should at any time cease to hold the said Confession of Fa. or be dissolved, as aforesaid, or become extinct, the Trustees shall thenceforth hold and nanage the said land, buildings, temporalities and property in trust for such church or congregation as may from time to time be afterwards duly organized at or near the present church building, according to the discipline of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and in the interim (that is to say, while from a cessation to hold the said Confession, or from a dissolution aforesaid, or from extinction, the said church or any congregation organised in its stead, as aforesaid, is not authorized to fill the same) the filling of vacancies in the members of said Trustees shall belong to such Presbytery of said denomination as shall include the site of the church buildings for the time being within its

boundaries. IV. That the corporation hereby established be allowed to hold property, upon the trust aforesaid, to the value of three thousand dollars, exclusive of the increase, and also the increased value of said property after its acquisition by them; and that this Act remain and continues of force for and during the term of fourteen years from the ratification bereof.

RIFLED CANNON.

The ingenuity of the present day is fairly axed to its utirost to produce new engines of war, and almost every day brings accounts of some new invention of this description, many of them entirely worthless for practical use. but almost all possessing individual merita, being, either in the cannon or in the projectile. improvements on the old style of arm. The Armstrong and Whiteworth guns in England have stood the test of experimens apparer ' v as well as any arm that has been tried as yet, and of these two the former is considered, by the English at least, the most effective and the most powerful gun that has yet been experimented with. Apparently thus far its only objection has been the complication and the expense of its construction, and the object at present in all new inventions seems to be to combine the most improved style of projectile with a caunon that is either an adaptation of the arm now in use, or a new one more simple and less expensive in construction than the English gon,

A hoard of Army Officers had lately had uner examination a rifled cannon and projectile the invention of Gen. C. T. James, late U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, and have finally rencinded to report favorably upon it. In regard to it the report says: "that with the ordin ry six pounder gun, much shorter in length of bore than the Armstrong gun, and consequently greater to its disadvantage, comparatively, a ball, more than three times the area of the Armstrong ball, and and consequently displacing more than three times the atmospheric air, and meeting more than three times the resistance, and nearly three times as heavy, may be thrown from a gun not twice as heavy as Armstrong's, and not three times as much powder, and one degree less of elevation, twenty yards further.

One of the most important advantages of the inventor, according to the report of the Bhard, is the fact that it is "admirably adapted to the various calibres of guns now in use, requiring only that they be rifled, (which can be readily done without even removing them from the forts and arsenals where they are now,) and supplied with a proper proportion of the rifled projectie." The peculiarity of the projectile is a canvas covering to a portion of t, which is saturated, before it is put on, with grease, and which, by the expansion of the projectile at that point by means of a cavity n the extremity, acted upon by the gas of the explosion, is pressed into the vifting of the cannon and acts in the same manner as the patch for the rifle bullet. By this arrangement the projectile is made to take the required retary motion on its axis, the leading of the grooves in the gun is obviated, the gass is prevented from escaping, all windage is destroyed, and the balloting of the round ball done away with. In concluding their report the Board state that "they have no doubt of the fitness and utility of Gan. James's plan of rifled cannon and projectile for the military service, and they suggest and recommend that measures be taken at once for rifling the whole, or at least fifty per cent, of the good and servicea-ble cannon at our forts and arsenals, and for supplying them, as soon as it can be done, with sach, of the rifled projectiles,"-New York Courier & Inquirer.

Tenniste Times in New York.—A New York paper of a late date has the following:
"We were informed by a prominent lawyer, this morning, that no less than one hundred failures conurred in this city, yesterday. In fact, it is said that whole blocks are tumbling down together. This is a fearful state of affairs, and it renders one sad to contemplate such wide-spread rule and misery in the midst such universal prosperity. When Piteridence has blessed us as a nation with all that there is no less than it is immerciable to think thus fastices and sectional party should reprint and destroy all this affluence, and the ep away in a breach the herd carried compatence of years, of industry. The time was a such as a property of the proper